## WASHINGTON.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Third Section of the Reconstruction Committee's Resolutions to be Stricken Out.

Important Action of the House on the Tax Bill.

Two and a Half Per Cent Levied on the Gross Receipts of Railroads.

CITY HORSE RAILROADS NOT EXEMPT.

The Tax Not to be Added to Passengers' Fares.

Exciting Debate on the Cohesive Power of the Public Plander.

Wirulent Attack on Secretary I' Culloch by Thad Stevens.

Cubiaet Ministers Guilty of Malfensance for Supporting the President.

Congress the Grand Inquest for the Trial of the Offenders.

Proposed Commission to Distribute the Treasury Patronage.

&c.

WASSINGTON, May 26, 1866.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS. The programme finally agreed upon, although not formally adopted, in the republican Senatorial caucus was to strike out the third section of the constitutional amendment disfranchising robels until after 1870, and substitute in lieu thereof a provision forever disfranchis-ing a certain class of rebels, which it was generally conhould embrace all military officers above the rank of colonel, and a small class of civil office holders under the Confederate government. A large majority agreed that some definite plan must be fixed whereby on could be practically restored, and to that end it was determined to so after the Reconstruction Com-mittee's recommendation as to admit of separate State action, so that any State could gain immediate repre stat on by adopting the constitutional amendments, now transpires that several Senators, including oull, have believed this the only practicable make and a certain roe of radicalism to play to secure

than two weeks from its passage in Congress. THE TAX BILL-THAD STEVENS ON THE RAMPAGE. The House dispensed with the morning hour to-day, and resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill. All progressed smoothly until the whiskey tax had been settled substantially as reported in the bill and the provision adopted for the new revenue stamp on beer barrels, and every one expected the bill to be perand passed, and the House relieved from its zalary of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the appointment of Mr. Wells to an office provided for in it brought Thad Stevens to his feet, and inflicted a torrent of the fiercest invective on the House. He declared pointment of any person to any office on Mr. McCulloch, he would never sanction any law that conferred the ap-&c. Much sharp sparring ensued, and it was proposed to amend so as to allow the President to fill the place, by and with the advice of the Senate; but

three Senators pledged to vote for the foregoing amend-ment, and have been assured that Arkansas and Tenner-

THE TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.

There seems to be good authority for denying the correctness of the statement which has been extensively published that a new indictment against Jefferson Davis been drawn up in the Attorney General's office since Mr. Speed's return to Washington, and that Judge Underwood's indictment will be withdrawn and the new one It is not improbable, however, some changes may be made in the indictment presented by the Norfolk Grand Jury. The impression still exists, in some circles, that the trial will not take place before the

concurrent resolution of both houses of Congress. In the molee Thad withdrew his amendment and the House

Mrs. Davis is likely to remain here several days and then be escorted to Fortress Monroe by Dr. Miller, at whose house she is stopping. She has been literally be-airged by callers, but she generally declines to see her She is reported to have had an interview with Sension l'essenden to-day, but for what purpose it is not stated. PERSONAL.

ly instrumental in effecting the capture of the pirate Fierida, will soon go abroad, probably to Europe, under directions from the Secretary of State. His mission is a prosed to be in connection with Mexican complica-

TREASURY CLERES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the resolution of inquiry, reports to Congress that there are fif-teen hundred and sixty-six male and four hundred and thirty-nine female clerks in his department, and that five hundred and forty-seven of the former have served

to the United States army.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDONS.

Applicants for pardon are not so numerous as they were a few months ago, but those who apply personally are none the less importunat. Pardons were granted today to thirteen persons of the classes included in the

THE PREEDMEN IN TEXAS AND ARKANSAS. General Sprague, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Arkansas, has forwarded to the Commissioner, under date of the 15th inst., a communi-cation from Captain Abell, a superintendent of the coming in almost daily from Texas in a destitute conand report that anarchy and despotism reign Many are driven from their homes and families, nany have been shot and hung for expressing a desire to enjoy their rights as freemen. General Sprague,

report is exaggerated, and he is of the opinion that it is, sithough Captain Abell has never shown a disposition to repeat sensational rumors. BURYING THE MARTYRS OF THE WAR.

The workmen engaged in collecting and burying the about Hampton, Virginia, report they have thus far re-interred in the cemetery as Hampton the remains of about four thousand men. As most of these men died of wounds or disease in the hospitals near Fortress Monroe their names, rank and regiments are all known.

PAIR IN AID OF THE ORPHAN HOME. Active preparations are making for the National Fair for the benefit of the Saifors' and Soldiers' Orphan Home.

oldiers, who, scring as carpenters, commenced the

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS. \$629,380. The total receipts for the week ending to-day amount to \$8,160,682.

> THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS. First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, May 26, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., the Sonate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad. California, to Portland, Oregon, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Becwerl, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill to provide for computing the bounties of veteran volunteers, so as to protect their rights; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It proposes to exempt the hundred dollars veteran bounder the bill to equalize bounties.

from the computation of what is to be deducted under the bill to equalize bounties.

THE DIMENS CULTIVATOR.

Mr. CULLOR, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to furnish certain information as to applications for the reissue of the Dundas patent for cultivator.

FERRONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Pa., made a personal explanation, retracting to a certain extent some remarks which he had made in a running debate a few weeks since, reflecting on the character of Colonest McKelver, the recently appointed United States Marshal for the Western district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, (rep.) of Vt., introduced a joint resolution referring the claims of Richard W. Meade to the Court of Claims; which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

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Pock BILAND ARSENAL.

On motion of Mr. Look, (rep.) of Ill., the Senate bill making further provision for the establishment of an armory and arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. Morritl, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a new paragraph for that amending section 103 of the existing law, and which had been recerved some days since. It imposes a tax of two and a half per cent on the gross receipts from passengers and mails of railroad, canal, steamboat and stage coach companies; provided that such companies shall have the right to add the tax to their fares.

On motion of Mr. Farssworms, (rep.) of Ill., the last proviso was streken out, and the amendment so modified was agreed to.

Mr. HORLINIS, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to add to the amendment a proviso that horse railroads shall have the right to add the tax to their fares.

Mr. S. Evens, (rep.) of Pa., thought it would be much butter to let the horse rail road companies have their charters amended so that they should charge what might be thought right, rather than let them add on the tax.

Mr. Dadd, (rep.) of N. Y., also opposed the amendment, instancing the oppressive management of the horse railroads in the city of New York.

Mr. Dave, (rep.) of N. Y., spoke in favor of the amendment and in defence of the horse railroad companies.

Dobate was closed upon the paragraph, and Mr. Hotch-loss amendment was rejected.

Mr. 1847s, (rep.) of N. 1., spoke in layor of the amend ment and in defence of the horse railroad companies. Debate was closed upon the paragraph, and Mr. Hotch-tass amendment was rejected. Mr. L. 80g, (rep.) of Me., offered an amendment ex-empting from the tax horse railroads operated in cities whose population does not exceed forty thousand, which

whose population does not exceed forty thousand, which was rejected.

The second section, which had been passed over informally yesterday, was amended in some particulars, the only important alteration, however, of it being the striking out of the word "alcohol" from the sentence prohibiting strils to be used where lager beer, &c., is manufactured.

hbiting strils to be used where lager beer, &c., is manulactured.

Whe the sections relating to distilleries were under
consideration Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., stated, as a
matter of justice to Mr. Windeld, that that gentleman
had exerted himself in the Committee of Ways and
Means to protect the interests of small distillers of "apple-ja k," and was only prevented from renewing these
great efforts in the House by illness which confined him
to h s room.

An additional section was inserted, as section sixtythree, requiring every officer of internal revenue whose
payment shall be derived in whole or in part from fees
or commissions to render a statement under oath of the
entire amount of such fees and commissions, any falsehood in such statement to be deemed wifful perjury.

Mr. Welker, (rep.) of Obio, offered an amendment, to
come in as an additional section, permitting disabled
soldiers and sailors who have served in the late war, or
whose names are on the pension rolls, to engage in certain occupations without having to pay license. Rejected.

Jacied.

The paragraph repealing the section of the existing law was amended so as to make it take effect on the lat of Sep ember, 1856.

The blanks for salaries were filled up as follows:
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, \$6,000; deputy commissioner, \$3,000; cashier, \$3,000; two deputy commissioners, \$3,000; solicitor, \$6,000; seven heads of divisions, \$2,500. The salary of the special commissioner was changed from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lowa, by instruction of the Judiciary Committee, offered several additional sections to regulate legal proceedings under the act, which were adopted.

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Mr. Strevens moved to amend the 65th section, by striking out the words "the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint an officer in his department, who shall be styled commissioner," Mr. Stevens said: I am done with giving patronage to the Secretary of the Treasury where it can be avoided. He has already said he will appoint no one to office who will not sustain the policy of the President. He this morning distinctly so informed a member of the House who called upon him for an appointment. He asked him whether the antecedents of the applicant were in favor of the President's policy, and when he declined to answer him he said, "I cannot appoint and will appoint no man who does not support the policy of the President's The Secretary then referred to an apostate S nator from that region, and said, "I will consuit him when I make the appointment, and will appoint no man who does not support the policy of the President." The Secretary then referred to an apostate S nator from that region, and said, "I will consuit him when I make the appointment, and will appoint no body not recommended by him." It is, therefore, for this House to let the people of the country know whether officers are to be sacrificed to this determination of the subordinates of the President. If we do not stand by them they will not stand by us; and they ought not. It is time that we built up a wall against such tyramny as the interests of the country for which men who are guilty in office shall be brought and their cases presented to another tribunal to try them. (Excitement, A voice, "Good.) Sir, we are recreant to our own dignity; we are recreant to the interests of the country if we do not stand by those who stand by us. We must take care that no more patronage shall be put into the hands of any man to be abused—avowed

Mr. Stalinish replied that he would seriously oppose it.
Mr. Monsula suggested that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had accomplished his purpose in making his speech. There was not the slightest apprehension that any person would be appointed to the office of special commissioner except the distinguished gentleman who had hitherto been employed in the service. He (Mr. Morrill) had always been in favor of keeping these tariff and revenue questions apart and distinct from politics. He did not approve of all the acts of the Serviary of the Treasury nor of his recent speech. He though his indiana speech an able one; but he did not so regard his recent speech, but rather looked upon it as an unfortunate speech. But, at the same time, he did not propose to change the ordinary course of legislation. He trusted that the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. Harz, rep.) of N. Y., called the attention of the committee to the constitutional objections to the proposed

ommittee to the constitutional objections to the pro-posed amendment, though he did not know that they would have any weight with the distinguished gentle-man from Pennsylvania. The only powers that the con-stitution recognized as capable of having the power of appointment were the President and Senate—the Presi-dent alone and the courts of law or the heads of depart-

dent alone and the courts of law or the heads of departments.

Mr. Strukes argued that the position of special commissioner was not an office in that eanse. Congress could depute a committee of its own body, or any person selected by it, to perform the duties imposed upon the special commissioner. He repeated that the Secretary of the Treasury had assumed to regulate his patronage by politics, and not by what was connected with the interests of finance—that he was presidualing his office to unholy purposes, and that it was time to put a stop to that state of things.

Mr. DELASO, (rep.) of Obio, exposed the weakness of the position in reference to the special hommissioner's not being an officer by quoting the language of the section itself, and asked, "What had the Secretary of the Treasury done to deserve such a represent or to provoke such an attack? Was the Secretary a slave, and not entitled to entertain his own opinions? Was he to be denounced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania because henterianed opinions different from his in regard to reconstruction?"

Mr. Sygwass—I do not denounce him for entertaining

Mr. Starusse-I do not denounce him for entertaining ny such opinions. I denounce him for prostituting the purposage of the government to make all other opinions bend to his.

Mr. Denaso asked Mr. Stovens for the authority on

e House closed debate upon the section and amend-s, when Mr. Haars withdrew his amendment, and Syswams ascertaining that there was no quorum not and that there was a majority against him also

without reporting back the bill.

After placing the special commissioner's salary back at the original figure of \$4,000, at five o'clock the Bouse scientific.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Strike of the Ship Carpenters, Ship Caulkers, and Ship Joiners. The position of affairs has not altered in the le rike is as vigorous to-day as when it commen MEETING OF THE SHIP CARPENTERS.

The ship carpenters held a meeting yesterday at their neadquarters, 68 East Broadway, Mr. Parker in the chair. The committee having charge of the arrangements for the picnic at Jones' Wood reported that the details were

satisfactorily carried out.
GUIDER stated that the ship George Peabody still

being satisfactorily carried out.

Mr. Guiden stated that the ship George Peabody still lies on the dock in Philadolphia, and that the men of that city still refuse to work on her; that the owners mean to apply to the Navy Department for permission to take her into the Navy Yard, and that the men in that yard had come to the conclusion to pick up their implements of trade and leave rather than do a hand's turn upon her. Mr. Guider also reported that the men of Baltimore had responded to the appeal of their New York brethren, and declared that they would stand by them till they gained the eight hour system.

A report was received that Mr. Ferris had men to work at eight hours, though it was stated he had denied doing so to the bosses, and that Mr. Fisher had one man employed on the eight hour system.

It was also reported to the meeting that the stone cutters had come forward to assist the movement, and piedged themselves to aid the men on strike.

Resolutions were adopted emphatically denouncing any breach of the peace by this organization, and declaring that the men had never sanctioned or authorized any rotous proceedings.

Mr. Guirris, commenting upon the declarations of the bosses, said that if work left New York it was the fault, not of the men, but of the employers, who had refused to do work on the eight-hour plan, though they had been saked to do so by merchants and capitalns.

Mr. A. H. Sherman said this was the eighth week of the strike, and the result thus far had proved to his mind that they were gaining ground and that popular opinion was with them. The bosses who opposed them were opposing public opinion, and must, therefore, eventually fail. Sink or swim, survive or perish, the shipwrights of New York were determined to stand by their principles and their associations, and they never would give up until victory was inscribed upon their banners. It had been stated by the employers that they never determined to stand by their principles and their associations, and they never would streng that they

GREAT DEMONSTRATION OF THE WORKMEN.

City Intelligence.

Ladirs on David's Island.—The members of the Union Relief Association and the late Rose Hill Soldiers' Relief Association paid a visit to the sick and wounded soldiers at David's Island on Friday. Provided with being kidnapped, when seven years eld, on the Coast of Guinea, and his subsequent life until he gave his arm for the Union. The company returned amd the pro-longed cheers of the men and the waving of handker-chiefs as they left the wharf.

COLLECTION OF LETTERS BY THE CITY RAILWAYS. transportation of letters and newspapers throughout this city and its suburbs is about being inaugurated. It is proposed to place under the seat of each city car an iron box, with a wide mouth in the exterior panel of the car, into which letters and papers may be dropped as the cars pass up or down. At the different termini of the railroads a Post Office agent will empty each box as the car arrives, and despatch the contents to the Post Office for distribution.

SALE OF HUNTER'S ISLAND.—Hunter's Island, contain

viz. — Uriah P. Levy, Philip Hoffman, Samuel 6. Gark, Jane Cunningham, Amelia Guest, Maria Woods, Timothy Rooney, John Flaberty, William Hill, Hartman Wetzler, Mary A. Requa, James E. Pattison, John J. Smith, Stephen Lebmeyer, Clara J. Ryder, Mary Clapp, Thomas Cornwell. Letters of guardianship were granted by Surrogate Tucker for the week ending May 26, 1869, as follows:—Irving Wood, guardian to Emira Wood; Conrad Schwarz, guardian to George and Henry Trag; Eleanor A. Cochran, guardian to Emily Clark; Isaac C. B. Ransom, guardian to Mary S. Adama; Benedict Kaiser, guardian to Henry G. Schuerman; Wm. Mathews, guard an

over rouse.—Include of an unknown man was discovered floating in the water at the foot Delancey street, on Friday last, by John Corwin, a night watchman in the vicinity. Deceased was dressed in a pair of army pants, black sack coat and woollen shirt. From all appearances the remains had been in the river for some days.

Nor ISSURED .- It was stated in the account of the Third avenue, was insured for \$400. This is incorrect. He was not insured at all, and his loss was \$2,500. This

Solomes' AND SAMORS' RELIEF.—The regular monthly distribution of relief among the most needy distances veterans and also the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors will take place on Thursday next, the Elst instant, at the office of the "Soldiers' and Seliors' Employment and Relief Agency." The doors of the relief bureau will open at one o'clock P. M. precisely, and no persons other than those who have received or exchanged their relief tickets before the 15th instant will be admitted. Ticket holders should also, besides their tickets of admission, produce their discharge or pension papers.

hibition by Prof. J. W. Whitney will be given at Hope Chapel on next Thursday evening. Several distinguished amateur and professional club swingers, gymnasts and general performers will appear, and the entertainment will be brought to a termination by feats of sparring by several well known champions of the gloves, and a trial of skill between Prof. Whitney and Mr. Cornell.

The subject of reunion between the Old School and New School Presbyterian churches was reported upon in the Old School assembly to-day.

The pian suggested is for the appointment of a committee of the New School Assembly, who, after committee of the New School Assembly, who, after consultation, if they deem reunion desirable and practicable, are to report measures for its accomplishment to the next General Assembly.

A motion made by Dr. Van Dyke, that the Confederate Assembly be invited to join in the Union, was laid on the table.

The report of the Committee, we the second of the confederate.

the table.

The report of the Committee was then adopted by a large majority.

The remainder of the day was mainly occupied by Dr. Thomas and Dr. Wm. Breckinridge in speeches relative to the Louisville Presbytery case.

A series of patriotic resolutions on the state of the country were adopted by the New School Assembly today.

The trial of John Moran for shooting Mary Etlen. Rosmey resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and Chief Justice Rigelow sentenced the prisener to be hanged at such time as the Executive may appoint frevious to being sentenced Moran addressed the Cuart, detailing his intimacy with his victim, indicating wanton behavior on her part and jeniousy on his as the cause of the market.

THE FRENCH THEATRE. Description of the House

ent of a Theatre Français in I vas heretofore beset with many difficulties, i and drama will be presented, embracing the works of Auber, Offenbach and Horold, and the literary labors of

Sardon, Augier and other popular authors. A descrip-tion of the new theatre will doubtless prove interesting

doors of Sixth avenue, and the theatre is built on a lot of one hundred and afteon feet. The structure is of

Philadelphia brick, with freestone ornaments, and is apparently three stories in height. Five wide doors apparently three stories in height. Five wide doors, reached by a stoop a few feet above the level of the street, give access to the vestibules within; five large windows, with arched heads, shedding light into the four on the second floor, and five smaller apertures being placed above. Higher up still, in a me panelling, are sculptured in large letters the "Theâtre Français." THE VESTIBULES.

inner and outer, are handsomely freecoed and brilliantly lighted. The three central doors are for the ingress of the occupants of the dress circle and atelier, while the parquet and gallery are reached, the former by an entrance to the right, the latter by a passageway to the left. The ticket offices on either side of the outer vestibule are thus made to serve a double purpose, the tenants being seated back to back. Having entered the building and passed the check taker, a second vestibule, leading to a corridor running around the auditorium, and provided with dressing rooms and closets, ushers the spec tator into the auditorium, that will comfortably about twelve hundred persons.

At a glance the spectator will admire the chaste mag ificence with which the house has been decorated. The artist and architect have used colors and mouldings mos sparingly, and the result of their discretion is speedily made evident. An architrave ceiling, with open panels an "eye," forms the canopy. Surrounding the saye, which in summer will serve for the double purpose of illumination and ventilation, are numerous free score winged and chubby urchins, à la Raphael, who, having by some freak of fortune obtained possession of sundry musical instruments, are evidencing their satisfaction by blowing horns and clashing cymbals with the liveliest zest. From a large medallion located almost di rectly over the proscenium borders St. Cecilia looks around upon her juvenile worshippers, but appears to take little heed of their noise and mischief. The panels of the ceiling are multicolored, some bearing the name and base relices arabesques of pink and gilt are scattere laviably, though the effect produced by the whole is b no means of the gaudy and gingerbread like nature of works that have been forced upon the gaze of the public within the past few years. To the extremities of the semi-circular canopy runs a half ring of burners, wit ground giass globes, the gas jets furnishing light to the occupants of the gallery proper, and casting a subdued radiance on the decorations of the ceiling.

reached, as already stated, by a separate entrance, i provided with a slightly concaved floor, some feet below the level of the street. It will contain three hundred and thirty iron arm chairs, covered with marcon leather modet of these fauteuils-they are techni cally known as grands comfortables—was ported from Paris, and the new stylo undoubtedly prove acceptable to all theatrical man who desire to insure the comfort of their patro seats without crushing their crinolines, and gentle vill have no cause to dread the entrance or exit of a du plex elliptic and its contents. One marked improvement in the construction of the parquet is the elmost total ab-sence of the iron pillars that usually obstruct the view eight only are in use on the ground floor and dress circle the upper tiers being entirely free from the columns, be hind which a few belated spectators are not unfrequently condemned to hide their diminished heads. In the rear of the parquet a centre door leads into the restaurant of the theatre, and on one side a parrow corridor, crossing the stage, gives access to the domains of an enterprising ca-

terer in Fifteenth arest.

THE DIMEN CIRCLE.

destined to be the headquarters of the bean monde, comprises three rows of private boxes, the loger in the latter row being separated from each other by high partitions, which will prevent social intercourse, and thus be par ticularly adapted to the wants of misanthropes and hy pechondriacs generally. Those who exhibit partiality for the pleasant chit chat that whiles away the not brief ent' a to will undoubtedly monopolize the front rows. The boxes in the dress circle are handsomely carpeted modations to about one hundred and eighty habitue ings above, and the gas jets en demi cercle shed lustre on the white and gold panellings of the balustrade, at tached to which are eight consols supporting gilded

THE UPPER TIMES of which there are two, provided with complete scate, do not differ essentially in minor details from the dress circle. On the first another flight of imperial eagles those on the kalcon below. On the rear of the first tier, however, has been located a foyer, with sofas, inirror. clusively to a social gathering of the spectators during the entr' actes. Above, the gallery proper will accommodate three hundred spectators, who can obtain access occupants of the seats, as well as the most favored holders of the fauteusts, will all be able to see and hear a privilege not too frequently accorded the public by cor

THE PROSCENIUM BOXES are eight in number. In size they are most commodious, and on the inner decoration has been bestowed a profusion of damask, velvet and silk. The mouldings of the balustrades are in strict keeping with the like features of other parts for the artistes of the theatre, whose greatest gratifica is to witness the performance of their fellow profes patrons of the French muse. THE PROSCENIUM, STAGE, SCENERY, MACHINERY

are of unusual completeness, and of good dimensions when the size of the auditorium is taken into consideration. The proscenium, decorated in white and gold, is adorned on either side by two huge panels, from which stand forth in relief a figure of Apoilo leaning on a man and another of Bacchus riding on a panther. The stage width. The working galleries are twenty-three feet above the level of the boards, and the fists can be "flown" or hoisted out of night without being rolled up and damaged as in most theatres. The stage is illumined by sunken foot lights of the most approved pattern, and by five sets of light ladders and border lights. The scenery comprises twelve sets-mostly "box scenes," such a and are almost exclusively used by the French comedian and those professional speculators who aim at holding up the mirror to nature from a scenic as well as from a his trionic point of view. Throughout the coming brief season the playgoers will have to content themselves with a green baize drop curtain pending the arrival of the rideau now being painted and shortly to be shipped. tions for the artists and musicians, it may be well to mention that the latter, who are comfortably seated in the front of the parquet, where thirty seats are provided for them, have a pleasant sitting room under the stage, while the actors and actresses are possesses of eighteen dressing rooms on the first, second and third floors, behind the stage. In the rear of the stage is located the green room, whomee the peepmen may reach the footlights at an instant's notice, while an be visited by a trip above the fles. It is peedfess to add provided for the greater comfort of the refugees of the Gallic dramatic world, who will doubtless soon feel "at home," in the true Yankee acceptation of the term, in their new palace is Fourteman street.

A WORD OF PRAISE

comes Mr. Alexander Sacitzer, the architect, on who labors the public on the opening night will, it is to be hoped, bestow some plaudits of recognition. The scenery, by M. L. Duflocq, a young but experienced artist, is worthy the theatre, and will be a fit setting for the literary jewels of which the Theatre Français is to the the casket. Mr. A. Raudall, whose works at the new Theatre Comique, in Boston, and the Wainut Street Play-house, in Philadelphia, give evidence of the ability of the author, has seen to the machinery, and future spec-tacular plays will show that he has fulfilled all his promises. The decorator, Mr. Engel, has tastefully adorned the auditorium, and Mr. Pierson has attended to the masonry with care. The Audities, as well as Mosen. Juignet & Drivet, when they conserrate their bondonnière to the worship of the muse, will remember

The Inauguration Performance Last

Night.

By the opening of the new French theatre last night is new era for the American stage was insugurated. We were anticipating success, but the result decidedly surpassed our expectations. The performance was conducted throughout with that admirable tact and discriminate knowledge of the requirements of a first class audience which are so characteristic of all theatrical entertainments in the capitals of Europe. In spite of the partially unfinished state of the stage machinesy

everything went on satisfactorily.

In the past the public of New York, generally absorbed in the contemplation of that which was believed to be a realization of perfection, have constantly lost to be a realization of perfection, have constantly lost sight of that indispensable harmony of details which is one of the foremost attributes of perfection on the stage. This deficiency will doubtless soon be remedied upon the American stage by the very exigencies of a public that emulates refinement in all its forms. These exigencies will sweep out of the New York theatres all the settles receptations which selfish speculations which, while they disgraced the stage, were nipping in the cradle the hopes, ambition and emulation of talents which are but waiting for a sign of encouragement to step out of a sphere of

The educated classes have begun to feel the extent of the gross impositions practised upon the public at large, and last night's brilliant manifestation will do much and uset night a brilliant manifestation will do much in favor of an energetic movement in the right direction for the coming season. The new house was filled with the best society. The fine auditorium, affording in its intelligent distribution every comfort that the combination of good taste and science could devise, presented a sight which will not soon be forgotten.

yesterday numerous applications could not be complied with. Measra Juignet and Drivet, however, deserve much praise for their untiring exertions and their gentlemanly efforts to accommodate everybody. Many of the fortunate ticket holders arrived at an early hour its details and inspect its neat and tasteful decoration before the rising of the curtain. We need hardly add that unanimous approbation was expressed and that the universal satisfaction which could be read on every countenance gave the auditorium, glittering with fash

opened with Nos Allices.

This charming comedy was represented for the first time in Pars, May 20, 1863, and had a long succession of representations at the French capital. Madame Lar met, with whose splendid qualifications as a first class or tize the public have long been familiar, played the part of the captivating widow Dolcy with that winning expres sion which so much distinguishes her performance. Mr. Charmonin supported admirably the part of Philippe de Maury. Mr. Chamonin is an excellent actor and deserves every encouragement. Much praise is due to Mmes. Bolonge and Bergeon, as well as to Mesers. Larinet, Chol and Rousseau, for the manner in which they performed their respective parts on this somewhat trying occasion, and in spite of the almost unavoidable incon-

reniences of an entirely new stage.

Les Rendes-vous Bourgeois concluded the performance.
One of the most successful opera bouffes ever put upon
the stage, Les Rendes-vous Bourgeois, was represented for
the first time at the Comic Spera, Paris, May 28, 1807. and has since been given over a thousand times in th French capital with unabating success, being brought out again at the theatre of the Bourfes-Parisleus April 26, 1896. Its reception by an American audience last night speaks much in tavo of its merits. As an opérette it is a most lively reminis cence of those charming griefles which made the de cence of those charming arrettes when made the de-light of the early stage of the French empire. It was written by Hoffmann; the music is by Nicelo. Both Wardtist and composer thoroughly understood their public, which is the public of all times; for in bequeathing to posterily their extrava-gant drolleries of wit and harmony in one of the most amusing sketches of middle class associations of the time, they laid the foundation of a stock of inable merriment for several generati opinion, their immortality is one of the kind for which

this operate by the troupe of Mesors. Juignet and Drivet is perfect, we shall hardly have paid our just tribute of

Mme. Potel is an excellent comic singer, and thor Larmet and Hinry had their full share of applause, and never did a Paris public listen to a finer Jasmin than the one which Mr. Henry Fontenay so skilfully im personated last night. Mosers. Chol, Larmet, Deligne and Harndorff, already well known among us, will cer-tainly gather some comic-operatic laurels before another

To-morrow Mr. Draper's troups will give us the Docto of Alcantars, an English operatta, translated from and arranged after Bonjour Mousieur Pantalon. This is another inauguration on the same stage which will doubtless register its success by the side of that which

The orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. A. Predi gam, is second to none in the metropolis. This was fully demonstrated last evening by the excellent execution of the overtore of the Adolpho Adam's Torreador. Ou Tuesday next Tartufe, Mohire's masterpiece, which Messrs. Juignet and Drivet have prepared with the

CONTESTS BETWEEN DION AND PHELAN, AND TIE-HAN AND M'DEVITT.

Last evening the auditorum of the Brooklyn Institute
was filled with the fille of that city to witness the contest, in an American carom game of five hundred points, between Mr. Joseph Don, of Montreal, the champion of between Mr. Joseph Don, of Montreal, the champion of America, and the veteran billiard player, Mr. Michael Phelan, of New York Another match game between Mr. Tieman, of Cincinnali, and Mr. McDevitt, of Indiana, was also on the programme, but the chief interest was manifested in the game played by Messers Dion and Phelan. Mr. Phelan played with his characteristic boldness, making some spiendid shots around the table, and also abowing considerable tact in nursing the balls. Mr. Dion made some good shots around the table, law, the most of his points by nursing. On one run, by taking good care of the balls. Dion made two hundred and seventy-three polints. The score at the termination of the game-stood—Dion, 502; Phelan, 523.

The game between Mesers Treman and McPavitt showed the skill of both gentlemgn to great advantage. The result gave Tieman the victro?

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONERIP OF HUDSON RIVER.
The first billiard match between Mesors. Huntey, of

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dren cannot fail to be supple soft. Agency the Shue has
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A .- Madame de Pompadour, the Cele-rated French favorite, attained the posterous of her form by using a developing Bales, the screek of which was trans-niced and is now offered to American latins by Maname CMR1, 50 Cannal stress. A .- White, the Hatter, 393 Canal Street

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